

One Union: One Label

One Enemy

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

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OF THE
Industrial Workers of the World

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HEAD MOBBS AT BO

LONGSHOREMEN RANKS UNBROKEN IN LAKE PORTS

Strike Continues With Department of Labor Trying to Mediate. Strikers Offer To Take Five Per Cent Cut Instead of Fifteen Per Cent Proposed By Co's.

DULUTH, Minn., May 15.—The strike of the dockers and freight handlers is unbroken. The dock workers of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation are still out to a man. A splendid spirit of solidarity prevails.

The freight handlers of the Minnesota-Atlantic corporation took a vote last Monday on a motion to go back to work for that company. The majority voted against the motion but about twenty of twenty-five men disregarded the majority vote and went back to work, stampeding the others. But there are many of them still standing out in spite of the fact that the defection of the first group caused a majority vote to call off the struggle. The action of these will not be sufficient to break the strike.

The longshoremen of the Great Lakes Transportation Corporation are still out 100 per cent and they are by far the larger of the bodies affected by the strike. The company has imported strikebreakers from outside points. They are being herded by local police and hired gunmen to the docks at night to evade the pickets. The Lyons Taxi Cab Co. is hauling the scale.

There have been three arrests. Fellow Worker Dan Larson, an unemployed salaried man, was arrested while picketing and charged with the usual indefinite "disorderly conduct." He is out on bonds. The cases of all three arrested will be decided May 22. A representative of the U. S. Department of Labor is trying to mediate. The strikers acting upon his request agreed to accept a five per cent reduction in place of the proposed 15 per cent cut. Their other demands are removal of the strike-breakers and censure from the docks; no discrimination.

(Continued on Page 4)

BAKERS STRIKE IN DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, WIS.

Ten Per Cent Cut in Wages Which Are Only \$27 a Week Causes Walk-out of All Union Bakers in Adjoining Cities.

DULUTH, Minn.—The union bakery employees of Duluth and Superior went on strike on Sunday, May 10th, against a ten per cent wage cut forced upon them by the employers. More than one hundred workers are involved in the strike to maintain their standard of living that is being encroached upon by the masters.

The average weekly wage of a baker in Duluth and Superior is \$27, said Joseph Brendt, secretary and business manager of the Superior bakery union. A ten per cent reduction in the wage of the bakers would make it impossible for the bakers to exist in a decent way.

Four companies in Superior, including the Co-operative Central Exchange baking plant, have not reduced the wages of their employees, so they are continuing their work. The strike does not affect the Purity Bakery corporation as it is operating on a non-union basis.

The Zinnmaster corporation has already imported strikebreakers, in fact, they were brought to Duluth on Sunday, according to the officials of the company. Harry W. Zinnmaster, president of the company, said that the company is importing scales from St. Paul and also having them sent in from the Twin Cities to break the strike of the workers.

The bakers have announced that they will picket the strike bakeries and tell the people of their struggle to maintain their standard of living that is being encroached upon by the masters. Police have already been stationed at the Duluth plant of the Zinnmaster company to give protection to the strikebreakers that were brought in from St. Paul.

The international officials of the bakers' union have sanctioned the strike and the labor unions of Duluth and Superior have voted to support the bakers in their struggle against the master bakers.

The union employees of the bakeries are all out, including the drivers.

—Card No. 418,284.

The Arbiter of Life and Death



Alaska Is No Longer A Klondike

MANY WORKERS STRANDED AND FEW JOBS OPEN ARE AT REDUCED WAGES

Mines and Fisheries Reduce Wage Scales and Workers Can't Make Enough To Pay Their Fare Back To The States.

CORDOVA, Alaska, May 12.—The general depression has struck Alaska and the working conditions are worse than ever before. Fishermen, cannery workers and miners have all suffered alike from wage cuts and lack of work. The fishing season is in full swing but only half of the canneries are running this year. The demand for fish has fallen off and the cannerymen claim that they are getting 22 per cent less for red salmon than last year. They have cut the price paid to independent fishermen, who furnish their own gear, from 35 cents for red salmon to 27 1/2 cents with gas, oil, coal and bread furnished. The cannery fishermen, using company gear received a cut from 17 1/2 cents to 15 cents. The independent fishermen filed a protest but took no action.

Hundreds of fishermen and cannery workers have been brought north from Puget Sound and coast ports and the wages have been cut nearly in half in the canneries, ranging now from \$70 to \$135 a month and board.

There is also a clause in all contracts that if the worker quits before the season is ended he receives 20 per cent less and pays his own fare. A few of the canneries are paying 40 cents an hour, board yourself. In the mines, the Kennicott mines are running a day shift only. Wages are, for miners, \$4.50; muckers, \$4.40; common laborers, \$4.25; board, \$1.45; pack your own balloon.

The Alaska-Juneau gold mine is paying \$4.50 low; miners, \$7.50; bull-doggers, \$7.00; motormen, \$4.00; loaders, \$5.50. Board and room can be had in Juneau for \$45 per month. This mine located at Jensen is very dangerous to work in but there are about 300 men wanting the job every day with few put to work.

a fishermen's union of a sort here but it is absolutely harmless.

When prices of salmon were cut, the fishermen made a faint protest and there was some talk of a strike, but owing to the swarms of idle men here looking for work, the fishermen gave in without a struggle.

FAMOUS AUTHORS PETITION FOR MOONEY PARDON

List Includes Most Prominent Literary Men and Women of America and They Write Governor Ralph Urging Prompt Consideration of Pardon Application.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Thirty-three prominent American authors today signed a telegram to Governor James R. Thompson, of California, urging that he give prompt consideration to the new pardon application to Tom Mooney, now serving a life term in San Quentin Prison.

The group of authors, headed by Sinclair Lewis, includes Sherwood Anderson, Mary Austin, Harry Elmer Barnes, Stephen Vincent Bennett, Conrad Bernick, Heywood Brown, Elmer Davis, John Endin, Elia Perler, Rupert Hughes, Fannie Hurst, H. L. Menck, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg, William Allen White and Will Irwin.

Every capitalist should love and promote ignorance, since the existence of the capitalist depends upon ignorance.

COST OF LIVING ABSORBS MORE THAN WORKER MAKES ON OCCASIONAL SHIFT

Fifty Cents Charged For a Nooning, Done Up in a Paper Sack And Workers Wait For Days Before Making a Shift. No Organization Exists And High-Ball Prevails With Wide Open Conditions.

BOULDER CITY, Nev., May 15.—It costs \$1.85 a day to live here at the great dam. Meals are fifty cents each even if the meal consists of a dry lunch put up in a paper sack—a "nooning" that you carry out to the job in your hand. It takes a long period of waiting to get in a shift and in the meantime you pay out one half dollar after another for meals while waiting for a chance to get on. What you make dwindles away in this process and in the waste between shifts you go broke. The bourgeois gets all the money and the slave gets all the work with a heart-breaking anxiety of waiting and rustling for a break between shifts. He is always broke. But the money is in circulation among the petty grafters who prey like the swarm of locusts that fell on Pharaoh's kingdom upon the slaves.

The readies are swarming with people from all points—waiting—waiting and waiting for a job. Family men is disappointed in times; floaters who jump up with or without balloons; shack-dwellers with children all waiting—waiting and rustling for the job.

One slave-driver vies with another and they hustle their crews out to the job an hour before the shift comes off just to show the companies that they can get the fullest quantity of labor power out of the anxious slaves with the least loss of time.

There isn't even a symptom of organization spirit—only fear of the competing hordes. The New Spirit of Nevada prevails. The gambler's fraternity is beginning to come in—tim-burns, con men, mush-fakers, high and low pitch men, piddlers, wild women, tame women, wild men and tame men, mountebanks, quacks, bootleggers and bums. The Goldfields rush is being repeated—minus the gold. The only gold at the end of this rainbow is a possible chance to get a shift. The Six Companies have officially proclaimed fifty cents an hour low as the going wage, but the men are not getting it.

From Eureka comes the report of another cut in wages of 25 cents a day and many of the unemployed miners are coming this way. The cut in the miners' wages reduces them to \$4.55 a day and the muckers and laborers have been reduced to \$3.75 a day. This is the third cut in the mines since April, 1929. The first cut reduced the wages 75 cents a day for miners and 25 cents a day for laborers. The second cut was made last July and was 35 cents a day. This cut of 25 cents a day makes a total of \$12.5 a day slashed from the miners' wages in a year. Part time provisions to reduce wages and speed up at the expense of the unemployed workers. Avail en, you workers and ORGANIZE. DO IT chance to go to work as laborers on the NOW!—Irel. 1-M. O.

Rejoice and Be Glad

"These Are The Times That Try Men's Souls" But They Are The Harbingers of The New Era.

By GEORGE H. SHOAF.

Despite the ignorance of the working classes and their apparent lack of courage, this is no time for the friends of social progress to be discouraged; rather it is a time for rejoicing and recommitment by every radical student of economics to the great work of education and the organization. For we are standing on the threshold of an era about which poets sang, to which prophets pointed, and under and above and around which the hopes of the human race. Heir of all the ages, the period in which we now live is the culmination of that section of the social process known as the capitalist system. The impending collapse of that system will prove the open door to the grandest heritage of ownership and democracy and universal well-being this world ever saw, provided the working classes are prepared to realize their opportunity and assert their will.

"Why should the advocate of social change who knows his Marx be discouraged? Did he not see that great student of historical economics correctly analyze the capitalist system, trace its development and prognosticate its course? As his analysis is unassailable, is not his prognosis an accurate reflection of events? Is not the situation throughout the capitalist world today that of a process of transformation, grows the age seven-fifty-five years ago?"

On pages 188-7 of the first volume of CAPITAL, Marx said in the first of his "Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all the advantages of production, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this too grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself. This monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, a centralization of the means of production, and

socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated."

An Inevitable Crisis
Not because Marx predicted it, but as a consequence of the operation of social forces which he recognized and declared, the capitalist world today is wallowing in a dreadful mess. Students both of Marx and social evolution will bear witness to the fact that since his wrote, especially in recent years, capitalism has been hastening rapidly to the crisis which is now before the international. Intelligent and farseeing radicals anticipated present conditions. For years they preyed and to a great extent these conditions were bound to come. They knew that private ownership and unrestricted initiative inevitably led to hell. Now that hell is here, why wait for the crash, grounded in their economics, are not (Continued on Page 4)

MAY 23, 1931.

GARLAND FUND MAKES REPORT OF ITS FINANCES

Brookwood College, Federated Press and I. L. D. Are Chief Beneficiaries in Recent Years and Remaining Fund Is Closed.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Expenditures of over two million dollars for aid to labor, liberal and radical causes are set forth in a report of the American Fund for Public Service made public yesterday. This fund, commonly known as "The Garland Fund," was established by a gift of one million dollars from Charles Garland, son of a wealthy Massachusetts family, who refused to accept his inheritance in 1923. The rise in bank stocks held by the fund increased the original gift to over two million dollars.

The fund reports gifts to the end of its fiscal year in 1929 of \$1,000,000 and loans totaling \$750,000, of which half are still outstanding. The report shows that of the \$1,375,000 given for the purpose of the fund, half has gone to labor and radical publications, including over \$100,000 to the Brookwood College; and the other half to research in behalf of labor, against imperialism and for a series of studies on Russia.

Other large amounts have gone to legal defense in labor and radical cases, for aid to agencies protecting Negroes' rights and for education for working children. Of the loans, the largest amount, \$188,000, went into strike relief; periodicals and publications got the second largest, \$150,000; half loans totaling over \$800,000. Of the total loans of \$780,000 over eight years, \$300,000 has been repaid; the rest is held as contributions or uncollectible and \$384,000 is outstanding, much of which the report states, cannot be collected.

The resources of the fund had diminished to \$200,000 at the close of the fiscal year, with pledges for future payment and money set aside for specific purposes totaling \$352,000. The fund expects to secure the necessary amounts to meet these pledges from repayments and new contributions.

In view of this condition the fund directors state that its work will be "wound up in the not distant future."

Capital as well as income has been given aid in accordance with the expressed desire of Mr. Garland. When the fund started it was estimated that the entire amount would be disposed of in five to six years. The rise in the value of securities has increased the life of the fund. No further applications for aid are being considered, the directors confining themselves to the projects already selected.

The chief beneficiaries in recent years have been Brookwood Labor College, Vanguard Press, the Federated Press, the International Labor Defense and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in which is pledged \$100,000 for a campaign against racial discrimination involving Negroes.

The board of directors, comprising the fund is composed of Roy L. S. Baldwin, Robert W. Dunn, Norris L. Ernst, Lewis S. Gannett, Benjamin Glavin, Clinton S. Golden, James Welton Johnson, Fred Kirchwey, Clara Michelson, and Norman M. Thomas.

EXECUTIVES OF A. F. OF L. MAKE WAR ON WAGE CUT

Declare That the Federation Will "Resist Cuts To the Fullest Extent" and Accuse Hunking Interests of Plan for General Reduction of Wages.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor announced today it would appeal organized labor to "resist to the fullest extent" attempts to reduce wages.

In a formal statement the council ascribed to "certain hunking interests and certain employers" an apparent attempt to "bring about a general reduction in wages." The council said it is inspired by a firm conviction that it is only a step from reductions in wages to continuous, permanent unemployment.

"The policy pursued by certain hunking interests and employers of labor in attempting to reduce reductions in wages constitutes a public and deliberate attack on the industrial and labor peace," the statement continued. "The council holds that the action of these employers is indefensible and that it is the duty of the nation's leading industrialists to defend themselves individually and not to initiate any movement for wage reduction."

John Cheesbrow

John Cheesbrow is requested to get in touch with the Secretary of the Seattle Joint Branches at once, and report back to him.

—Char. Harmon, Br. Sec'y.

JOB SHARKS NOT ALLOWED FEE ON PUBLIC WORK

SACRAMENTO, May 15.—Persistent hounding on the floor of the house yesterday the vote was taken, failed to help private employment agencies in their efforts to kill A. B. 1205, a bill prohibiting the charging of fees for jobs on public works.

The assembly, by a vote of 43 to 35 passed the measure, which was introduced by Wright, although a call of the house had to be put into effect in order to secure the majority.

Representatives of the private agencies made a desperate effort to defeat the bill before the final vote was taken, going from desk to desk to try to persuade assemblymen to change their vote.

COPPER MINES TO CLOSE IN ACCORD WITH WORLD PACT

International Agreement of Copper Barons Is Being Laid Up To Control International Market.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 10.—In accordance with an international agreement among the copper barons of America, Africa and other countries entered into last year, the copper trust is holding down production and closing mines to reduce production and raise prices of copper.

Arizonian copper mines and activity, already reduced to less than 40 per cent of normal, will be cut still further in the next few weeks.

The Magna Copper company a Superior announced today it would cease operations on June 12 and six other subsidiaries would follow suit.

The suspension was for 30 days. Last year the shutdowns will mean the laying off of 600 men, but they will be put back to work July 27.

On or about May 11 the United Verde copper company will discontinue production of copper at Jerome and Clarkdale for an indefinite period. Some mining will continue in the mine but will be stored for future use. No men will be laid off at Jerome, as the shaft will be shifted to other work. At Clarkdale, the mine will be closed, the shaft will be shifted to other work, and the mine will be closed.

A nucleus of one crew will be retained at Clarkdale to handle repair work and prosecute reclamation programs now under way.

"No information is available at the present time," General Manager Val de la Cruz of the United Verde company said, "in announcing the shutdown, as to when production of copper will be resumed. The price of the metal is very unattractive and there is little indication of an indication of an increase in the near future."

Industrial, business and professional and agricultural leaders of the state have been urged by Governor George W. P. Hunt to meet in Phoenix next Monday to work out a plan for bringing to the attention of the nation the conditions the copper producers and miners of Arizona are facing.

The meeting will be held to formulate a definite program having for its object congressional action placing a tariff on copper.

The board of directors of the United Verde company, comprising the fund is composed of Roy L. S. Baldwin, Robert W. Dunn, Norris L. Ernst, Lewis S. Gannett, Benjamin Glavin, Clinton S. Golden, James Welton Johnson, Fred Kirchwey, Clara Michelson, and Norman M. Thomas.

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The Company Regrets

Technical Adjustments Play a Tragic Part in Shaping the Destiny of a Conservative-Minded Worker.

By GEFFION.

(Continued from last issue)

In Two Parts—Part II.

At the end of a long, unprinted table, a man in a faded, re-trimmed uniform was giving thanks to the Lord for the company. His run in puffy hands lay in folded unity on the grassy vest that covered the bulging roundness of his mid-anatomy. His eyes were turned ceiling-ward, and the untimely sentences of his thanksgiving fell in a drowsy cadence on the bowed heads of the men standing each side of the table.

The atmosphere of the bar-room was a mingled mist of naphtha odor and the emanations from floor boards and round fat. A lone faded chrome of Mary and the Child made a feeble attempt to break the monotony of the spotted wall paper. Over the door, leading to the stairs, a placard gave the information that "Jenna Savas."

Jim twisted the thumbs of his faded hands in nervous impatience. "How long that fat hypocrite goes to keep up that crap!" he whispered out of the corner of his mouth. His neighbor, a man named Mary and the Child made a feeble attempt to break the monotony of the spotted wall paper. Over the door, leading to the stairs, a placard gave the information that "Jenna Savas."

With a pious "Amen," the prayer came to a close. The man at the end of the table raised one of his pudgy fingers and pointed at the man named Mary and the Child. "You ain't no hypocrite," he said. "You're a damn good boy."

"Through the room sounded the crashing of a glass and the crashing of a glass. For a few minutes the noise continued then by another group of the beef-colored men the new song was filed out. Outside on the steps, Jim turned to the man next to him.

"I don't s'pose you've gotta smoke, have you?"

"A smoke? Christ, I've been smoking since for the last six weeks—ain't you?"

"That's the way it's coming," Jim wanted to know. "I've filed this damn town crisscross for the last three months looking for any of your boys. All right, you're 'naked'—but the state shows you ain't no damn good."

"The bastards! If I had a gun, I'd want to see me eat that stungum again. What's come to make yer gut work? Why, yer n'te looks like a cat!"

"There ain't no more. Get a gal—that's the staff that'll make me sit up."

"Mebe?"

"Then Jim said: 'Well, I ain't got to look for a dog—ain't you?'"

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"Then Jim said: 'Well, I ain't got to look for a dog—ain't you?'"

ASSEMBLY TABLES MOONEY PARDON MOTION

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 15.—Another attempt to free Thomas Mooney, who was framed and is serving a life sentence as a result of the Francisco Bay Bridge outrage in San Francisco in 1916, failed today when the assembly judiciary committee failed to pass a resolution recommending that Governor James Rolph pardon him.

How, Robert Whitaker, a legislator, who spoke in behalf of Mooney, announced that a committee of one hundred members in the United States would come to the aid of the free Mooney. Assemblyman James G. Sullivan of San Francisco sponsored the Mooney pardon resolution—HIS 15-1.

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THEATER OWNERS PROVEN TO HAVE FRAMED BOMBING

Private Detective Employed by Them To Trace Evidence of Grand Union, Shows Stand For Defense and Reveals Plot.

SACRAMENTO, May 12.—The order of a California justice again filled the atmosphere of the court room today in the case of the missing picture operators on trial for an alleged plot to bomb the Mission Theatre last October. This time the order was for the production of evidence.

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TROOPS DISARM MINERS BUT NOT MINE CO. GUN MEN

Sheriff Leads Union Headquarters and Says That Miners Have Formed an I. W. U. Branch in Harlan, Kentucky.

HARLAN, Ky., May 15.—National Guard troops have occupied the area around Harlan, Ky., and are protecting the territory. They have searched for arms among the miners but have made no effort to disarm the miners at the time of the Tippecanoe Fire Bomb outrage in San Francisco in 1916.

The miners were seen in the area of the Tippecanoe Fire Bomb outrage in San Francisco in 1916. The miners were seen in the area of the Tippecanoe Fire Bomb outrage in San Francisco in 1916.

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IDAHO MINES CUT WAGES 35CTS A DAY

Reduce Incentives at Miners' Expense While Paying Out of Pockets Accumulated in Recent Years.

WALLACE, Ida., May 15.—Another cut of 35 cents a day in the wages of miners takes effect May 15th. The Hedges Mining Co., Boulder Hill and Sullivan and the Idaho Mining & Smelting Co. posted a joint notice the other day which reviews the decline in the prices of lead to 575 cents a pound and of zinc to 1.35 cents a pound. Then follows the announcement that will bring gold payments of great joy to the miners.

"The bonus payments now in effect is \$1.25 per day higher than the published schedule which has been in effect for several years. This schedule provides for no bonus when the lead price falls below 575c, per pound."

"Under these conditions the mining companies of this district are compelled to make an adjustment in the wage scale, and notice is hereby given that effective May 15, 1931, the bonus payment will be reduced to \$1.00 per day, or a 25c reduction from the bonus now in effect."

"The mining companies are making every effort to continue their operations, but it must be realized that they are facing a very serious and difficult situation, and further adjustment may become necessary unless conditions in the metal industry show some improvement."

Hedges Mining Company. Banker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Contracting Company.

When copper was up to 26 cents and silver to 60 cents, the miners worked at a wage that was anything but good. The only difference of any importance was that there was then comparatively steady work on the five-day week and pay divided out of the surplus piled up in boom years. The miners are now doing more work in five days than they used to do in six, and less money to do the same work.

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